Thomas never found fault with the work or the material; the beams averaged sixteen inches apart; I have the whole of the plans now and can produce them; I think the foundation is the cause produce them; I think the touchaston to be careful of the accident; saw two braces on the rear; I shought the walls were all right; I have never worked on any other houses of that size when the fronts were not carried up till all was finished.

An hour's recess was here granted.

After Recess. James B. Glentworth sworn-Resides at 116 Twenty-third st.; (Certificate produced,) I wrote this at the dictation of Mr. Wm. Thomas at his Twenty-third-st.; (Certificate produces.)

This at the dictation of Mr. Wm. Thomas at his confice; I signed his name at his request; I handed the him the paper to write it himself, and he told me him the paper to write it himself, and he told me him the paper to write it himself, the writing of I would do it better; previous to the writing of I would do it better; previous to the writing of the land been made to him in regard to the lumber had been made to him in regard to the lumber had been the buildings; he asked me to see or send ased in the buildings; he asked me to see or send ased in the buildings; he asked me to see or send ased in the buildings; he asked me to see or send ased for the lumber; that was on Tuesday, the day ter of the lumber; that was on Tuesday, the day ter of the buildings in Twenton, at 9 A.M. I went to the buildings in Twenton, at 9 A.M. I went to the buildings in Twenton, at 9 A.M. I went to the buildings in Twenton the scaffold and directed him to send men on the scaffold and directed him to send men on the scaffold and directed him to send men on the scaffold and directed him to send men on the scaffold and directed him to send men on the scaffold and directed him to send men on the scaffold and directed him to send men on the scaffold and directed him to send men on the scaffold and directed him to send men of the scaffold and directed him to send men on the scaffold and directed him to send men on the scaffold and directed him to send men on the scaffold and directed him to send men on the scaffold and directed him to send men on the scaffold and directed him to send men on the scaffold and directed him to send men on the scaffold and directed him to send men on the scaffold and directed him to send men on the scaffold and directed him to send men on the scaffold and directed him to send men on the scaffold and directed him to send men on the scaffold and directed him to send men on the scaffold and directed him to send men on the scaffold and directed him to send men on the scaf town and would not return till 12 o'clock down town and manibus, rode down town and saw homas in front of St. Paul's Church; I got out d called after him; a Mr. Stebbins joined us and called after him; a Mr. Stebbins joined us and we walked down together to Wall-st.; at the door of my office Mr. Peek spoke to me; I had to pay him \$1,400 for payments due on buildings in I wenty second and Twenty third sts.; I took some paper and gave it to Thomas and told him to write the certificate; Mr. Thomas said: "Mr. Glentworth, you can write it better than me, suppose you write it;" I explained to him the objector which it was required; he dictated the letter from the style you can see that a mechanic wrote it; I do not pretend to be one; the reason which Thomas assigned that I should sign his name to the letter was to give it a bona fide appearance, so as not to look as if name to the letter was to give it a bolic fide appearance, so as not to look as if it was got up for the occasion; when I had written the letter I sent a check for \$500 to get cashed; I took the money and paid Mr. Peck \$1,400 and took his receipt. Mr. Peck had returned his brick bills every fortnight; we all started for Mr. Emmet's office and met him at the entrance. Mr. Emmet asked Peck to take back the bill until the whole order for Twentygether. I handed Mr. Emmet the certificate at that time; the next morning I met Mr. Thomas at the corner of Pearl and Wall sts. we went to Mr. Emmet's office; we saw him: I think a Mr. Reiger and Mr. Dorr were in the office at the same time. Mr. Emmet asked Mr. Thomas how he would give a certificate of that kind, and Thomas then offered the explanations as testified to by Mr. Emmet: he did not repudiate or disavow the certificate then; Mr. Emmet then suggested to Thomas to publish something in the shape of a card, he said he would and left the office, saying he would come back in ten minutes. Mr. Emmet had written something for Mr. Thomas to Publish
The Coroner here read a letter to Mr. Glent

worth from Mr. Fleetwood, the Attorney of Mrs. Pell, which set forth that he (Glentworth) was engaged as agent of the property.

By a Juvor—I had an interest in the completion of the building only so far as my commission as agent was concerned; Emmet gave Thomas a note for \$150 as part payment of his bill against

those buildings.

Michoel Dorr sworn—I am a mason; I met Mr.
Glentworth and Mr. Thomas at Mr. Emmet's office; Emmet called upon Thomas to publish a statement in explanation of the accident; Thomas did not deny the certificate being his; he said 2he accident was in consequence of the fore and aft partitions not being ap Mr. Thomas here came forward and offered to

contradict under oath several statements made by Mr. Glentworth. He called the letters a forgery,

got up by a number of conspirators for the purpose of his ruin.

Mr. Emmet stated to the Coroner, that Mr. Thomas had never given him to understand that the certificate was not his own.

The Coroner refused the application. Joseph De Camp sworn—I am a carpenter; have seen the houses in Twenty-first st when they were first began; have seen them every day since; was not employed upon them; the foundations were not strong enough; I thought so from the size and quality of the stone; the mortar was very poor; about New Year I saw the bulging of the walls; there was a 2 inch bulge then; nox the strong them is now the strong them is now the strong that the stro Thing I saw the buildings lean over to Fifth av.; I felt uneasy about the buildings, and looked two or Three times a day at them; on the morning when They fell I saw the beams on the parlor story, being about 3 inches out of level; I thought the houses would fall; I mentioned this in my shop; saw the buildings 1 past 12 o'clock on the day they fell; I then saw the chimney breadths of the parlor story did not range 4 inches together; I saw the walls were all swayed toward Fifth av.; have also extended the same of the sa amined the ruins; the accident I think was first caused by the settling of the foundation; some of 2he beams were not strong enough to bear a man's weight when put down; they were of the poorest hind of bemlock timber. The case then adjourned; the testimony is all

The Jury will be charged at 10 o'clock on

Tribune's Special Dispatches.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 20.
The Virginia Congressional Delegation are ununimously in favor of Daniel S. Dickinson for Presidential nominee. The City is filled with strangers. Dr. T. M. Foote, of Buffalo, is here. Wretched wea-

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 20.

A fire broke out in the lower part of this city on Bunday morning which consumed three or four dwellings. The loss of property is not much, but geveral poor families were turned out in the cold.

Further Particulars of the Great Fire at

New-Orleans.
New-Orleans, Sunday, Jan. 19.
The tremendous conflagration that occurred The tremendous configuration that occurred here yesterday is the heaviest calamity that has befallen New-Orleans for years. The destruction of the St. Charles Hotel, which was the pride of the South, will be severely felt. Business, yesterday, was quite suspended in consequence of the excitement. In addition to the St. Charles, Klapp's Church, the Methodist Church in Poydrasst. and other buildings, were destroyed, making st. and other buildings, were destroyed, making the loss not less than half a million of dollars. The insurances amount to \$180,000, \$100,000 of which is on the St. Charles, chiefly in New Orleans.—
The Methodist Church was insured in the Nashwille Life and Trust Co. and in the Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Co. It is reported that several lives have been lost in the conflagration.

Weather Intelligence.

Strong wind from south-west. Thermometer 36 above zero. Barometer falling rapidly, now 39 Weather clear and pleasant.

Yesterday was a very cold and raw day. Wind atrong from the west. Thermometer in the morning ten above zero. About sunset it commenced growing warmer. This morning wind south—Thermometer 35; cloudy and prospect of rain.

Syracuse, Monday Jon 20, 24 M.

Syracus, Monday, Jan. 20-9 A.M.
Yesterday was quite cold, clear and pleasant.
This morning it is considerably warmer, and cloudy, appearance of snew. Wind south-east.
Thermometer 36.

Unica, Monday, Jan. 20—9 A M.
Unpleasant and stormy this morning. Snowing
moderately. Thermometer 341. Wind south-

NEWSPAPERS.-It is a little surprising that in the City of Norfolk, Va-a very village in comparison to Baltimore—there should be published the same number of daily papers as there are in Baltimore. The list in Norfolk comprises the Beacon, Courier, Herald, Argus and News. Brooklyn has the same number of papers with Norfolk, we believe-The Freeman, Advertiser, Star, Eagle, and Independent.

Henry Long at Auction.

We will sell on SATURDAY morning, at 10 o'clock, a likely young man 25 years of age. He is an experienced tavern servant, having graduated at one of the principal Hotels in New-York.

FULLIAM & SLADE, Auctionee.

We find the above in the Richmond Enquirer of Saturday, among a long catalogue of 'likely Negroes' to be sold at auction by various firms, including farm hands, factory hands, cooks, women with children, and several girls of 14 to 18 years old. They seem to be all of most exemplary character. We trust 'the Chivalry will not strain themselves bidding on Long in the fear that some stealthy agent of 'the Abolitionists' is bidding against them; if they should, it might interfere with the payment of some long-credit bills of goods sold them at sundry times by the members of the 'Union and Safety Committee.'

P. S .- SALE OF HENRY LONG .- Henry Long, the reclaimed fugitive, was sold at auction on Saturday last, by Mesars. Pulliam & Slade, to a gentleman from the South, for the sum of \$750. The purchaser was the only bidder, and was required to give bond and security in the amount of \$3,000 as an assurance that he would remove Henry to the South, in compliance with the terms of sale .-There was quite a concourse of persons in attendance at the auction room. [Richmond Rep.

CITY ITEMS.

FIRE.-Yesterday morning a fire was discovered by officer Miner, of the Tenth Ward, in the house 231 Walker-st. The damage was trifling.

FIRES .- About 21 o'clock on Sunday morning, the store 83 Eighth-av. was damaged by fire to the value of \$250. A lad who slept in the store was nearly suffocated.

-About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning the attic of house 116 Orange st. took fire from a defect in the hearth. It was put out by the police. TELEGRAPH WIRES .- The Captain of Police of

the Ninetcenth Ward reports that the Telegraph wires across the Third av. at Fifty seventh st. are too low to admit of the passage of large vehicles.

No LIGHT .- Officer Satler of the Seventeenth Ward, reports that all the lights in Thirteenth-st. between the Bowery and Second-av. were out at 74 o'clock Sunday night.

VESSEL ON FIRE.-The brig J. B. Lunt, lying at pier 8 East River, took fire on Saturday evening in the after part of the cabin, and no doubt would have been entirely destroyed, but for the timely arrival of Mr. James J. Bevins, boarding officer of U. S. Revenue Department, assisted by Messrs. John Parsons. Jr. Thomas Vallou, Wm. de Angelis and Charles Sanders, all of the Research best off from her moorings and venue, who cast her off from her moorings and hauled her out to the end of the pier, when after much difficulty they extinguished the flames The brig Markland, from Gonaives, (arrived Fri day,) was at one time in great danger, which vessel they hauled off from the pier and anchored in the stream. There were no persons on board of either vessel at the time of the fire. To the very efficient aid rendered by the above named gentlemen, the parties interested are indebted for the safety of their vessels. The J. B. L. was afterwards delivered to the police of the First

ENTERING STORES BY FALSE KEYS .- Geo. Hig ginson, a locksmith, and his brother in law, Geo Edwards, were, on Saturday, taken into custody on a charge of entering the hardware and too store of Hugh McCaffrey, corner of Oak and Cath erine sts. on Thursday night last by means of false keys, and robbing it of a pair of pistols and other articles. On searching the residences of the ac-cused a large number of tools, &c. were found, all supposed to be stolen property. Higginson, a few days previous, had repaired the lock of complain-ant's door and had thus become acquainted with its pattern. The prisoners were committed to answer the charge.

CHARGE OF PERJURY .- A house-agent name CHARGE OF PERSENY.—A house agent named Benj Pernie, residing at 119 Columbia-st. was on Saturday arrested by officer Patterson, of the Lower Police Court, on complaint of Andrew Schooley, of No. 692 Fourth-st. who charges that the accused on the 15th of May, 1848, committed perjury, in a legal proceeding at that time pend-ing before the Hon. Charles McVean, for the purpose of defrauding complainant and of benefitting himself. He was held by Justice Osborne to answer the charge.

CHARGE OF SELLING LOTTERY TICKETS .- A man named Ezekiel Petty was yesterday arrested by officer McVeigh, of the Seventh Ward, charged by a female named Maria Wanzleo, recharged by a 23 Jackson st. with unlawfully vending lottery policies. He was held to bail in \$300 to answer at the Court of Sessions.

ARREST OF House Thieves .- Two young ARREST OF HOUSE THIEVES.—Two young thieves named Michael Dunn and Thos. Johnson, on Saturday afternoon, were caught in the house of Mrs. J. Riley, No. 86 Avenue B, with a silver watch in their possession, the door was locked upon them, and a police officer was sent for, who succeeded in capturing Dunn with the watch in his possession, the other fellow escaped by jumping out of a second story window. He was compited to account the Manufact for trial. mitted to prison by Justice Mountfort for trial.

THE RECENTLY ARRESTED COUNTERFEITERS FROM PHILADELPHIA.—Since the arrest of these women, no less than \$200, from thirty different store-keepers, has been handed in to the police, all in counterfeit \$10 bills on the Miner's Bank of Pottsville, Pennsylvania. All the prisoners have been identified by different store keepers. They are all held for trial.

GRAND LARCKNY.-William Dana went into the stable of Mr. Miller, in Greene-st Sunday evening, and stole a silver watch and chain and \$10 ing, and stole a sliver watch and chain and of in money from George West, the coachman of Mr. Miller. He sold the watch for \$5; \$4 40 of the money was found in his possession and recovered. He was committed for examination.

ARREST OF A FEMALE COUNTERFEITER .- Sarah Staples, of the gang of counterfeiters recently ar rested from Philadelphia, was arrested on Satur day, charged with attempting to pass a \$10 counterfeit bill on the Miners' Bank of Pottsville, Pa to Hugh Kelly, dry goods dealer of 138 Bowery She was committed by Justice Montfort for ex

RUN OVER .- Charles Beahms was run over or Sunday by a wagon, at the corner of Third-av and One-Hundred and-Thirtieth-st. He was much brused, and his ankle was broken. He was taken to Woodruff's Hotel, where a physician set the broken bone and dressed his wounds. The gen tlemen present subscribed \$30 for his relief.

BURGLARY - Joseph Flinn was caught in the act of breaking into the cigar store 30 Division-ston Sunday night. A jimmy and a large knife were found upon the prisoner. He was locked up for

FATAL ACCIDENT .- The Coroner on Saturday held an inquest at 231 Thirteenth st. upon the body of A. Rowland, 19 years of age, a clerk to Eaton & Co. of 2 Fletcher st. who fell through the hatchway from the third story to the ground flour, and died from the effects of the injuries received. Verdict accordingly.

Suspicion of Thert.-John Eckhardt was on Sunday arrested in the Tenth Ward, on suspicion of having stolen fourteen coats, valued at \$125, which were found in his possession. He was committed by Justice Osborne for examina-

ACCIDENTS.—Bridget McGowan of 60 Orange-st was knocked down in the Bowery on Satur-day evening by omnibus 461, Concklin & Brother's

-Michael McDaniel, a fireman on the steam ship Crescent City, fell from the deck of the fire-room on Saturday afternoon, and was taken to the Hospital much injured.

14 handsome overcoats found in the possession of two thieves. Inquire of Mr. Stewart, Clork of Police. OWNERS WANTED at the Lower Police for

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Speech of Mr. Clay In the United States Senate, on Wednesday,

an. 15. Mr. Clay rose ad said : Mr. PRESIDENT-I have several petitions which I desire to present. Two of them are on the same topic, signed by a large number of citizens of the State of Indiana. The petitioners state that they are anxious to remove from our land the greatest cause of discord, and to secure the future welfare, harmony, and permanency of the Union—having in view an object upon which they believe the great body of all parties and of every section of the country can unite—and respectfully pray that Congress would pass a bill providing means to remove from our country all that portion of the African race who are both willing and ready to emigrate to Africa; also, that suitable provision be made for their real wants for one car after their arrival in Africa; and as a great er inducement for them to emigrate, that a b n land be given them on their arrival, upon which they may, with industry and economy, support selves, and make such other provision

may be most desirable.

I have another, Sir, bearing some analogy to the former, and which I take particular pleasure in presenting, both on account of the distinguished and respectable source from whence it emanates, and on account of the prayer of the peti-tioners. It is a petition from Rhode Island, and is signed by a large number of Senators, and most of the members of the House of Representatives, and by a great number of ex-Governors, ex Senators, and ex-members of the House of Representatives, as well as by many of the literati of that State, heads of colleges, and by many private persons. This petition, Sir, earnestly invites the attention of Congress to take measures for the more effectual suppression of the African slave trade. In their petition, in frightful, but I think not exaggerated colors, they depict the hor rors of that trade. They state that the measures which have been adopted by the three great powers—Great Britain, France, and the United States combined—to suppress that trade, means of keeping a stationary squadron on the coast of Africa, have totally failed of accomplishing that object. They say that the only effectual remedy—and, Sir, I am happy to be able to contempt to the contempt of the American State of the firm that statement from the records of the Amer ican Colonization Society—thus far the only effectual remedy for the suppression of the slave trade has been found to be the establishment of colonies upon the western coast of Africa; that these colonies now occupy about one third of the western coast of Africa; and so far as they occupy that coast, and wherever they have been planted, there has been an entire and universal suppression of the African slave trade, so far as that portion of country is concerned. They, there-fore, sir, pray that a line of steamers may be established, or a line of sailing packets, for the augmenting of the inhabitants of the colonies, with a view to the furtherance of the object they desire to see accomplished.

Mr. President, will the Senate pardon me for availing myself of this occasion to add a few observations upon the general subject? Sir, a document was laid before the Senate a few days ago -I think it is No 6-containing the corr ence between our public functionaries at Rio de Janeiro and the Department of State. It well de serves the attentive perusal of every member of this body, and I have given it such. It appear from that document, Sir, that notwithstanding all that has been done by the three great powers to which I before referred, the slave trade is now carried to perhaps a greater extent in the Empire of Brazil than it has ever been before. During the years 1846, 1847, 1848 and 1849, within the single province of Rio de Janeiro, 173,000 slaves were imported. The number imported into the island of Cobe I do not know, as I have no data before me to show; but I believe that the number is not greatly diminished. It is equally extended in other portions of Brazil, beside the province of Rio de Janeiro.

This document also discloses other facts, which no American can read without profound regret It shows that this trade in slaves is still carried on to all parts of Brazil from the coast of Africa, chiefly by American vessels. In the course of four orfive years past, ninety-three American vessels bave cleared from the ports of Brazil for the coast of Africa, and most of them returned—seventh eral of them were captured—but the most of them however, returned laden with cargoes of slaves. The mode in which they accomplished that object is worthy of some notice. The American vessel is bought in one of the Brazilian ports, but she is to be delivered in an African port. She sails under American colors, is laden with provisions and other appliances adapted to the prosecution of this African slave trade. She passes over the ocean without molestation, because we have very properly, perbay s, refused to the British the right of search—not even admitting it to be exercised by any foreign power whatever in regard to sathing under the American flag, although with erticles beyond all questions adopted only to the slave trade—and the vessel arrives in safety in an African port. Well, a few days after her arrival, the captain goes on shore, meets with the agent who is to receive the vessel, delivers he papers up to him, and then returns and proclaims to the crew that the vessel has been sold, that her crew is to be changed, her flag—the American dag-pulled down, and another one hoisted in its place, in order to carry a cargo of slaves back to Brazil; and these poor American seamen are often left to perish on the inhospitable coast of Africa for want of means to return to their own country, and often compelled to engage in the navigation of the slave vessel, as the only means

to get back to their own country.

Mr. President, it has been suggested by some of Ar. President, it has been suggested the operation of this effort at a suppression of the slave trade, that certain regulations of commerce should be made; and that, among other reasons, will induce me, when I conclude the few remarks that I have to make, to make a proposition to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Commerce.— They propose that the grants of sea letters of ves-sels clearing from the ports of Brazil to the Afri-can coast shall be withheld. They declare that there is no trade whatever there other than that connected with the slave trade, and there could be no motive otherwise to prompt American ves-sels to go to the African coast. They therefore recommend—our Counsuls and other gentlemen recommend—that there should be a refusal recommend—that there should be a releasal henceforward to grant any sea letters or other document enabling a ship to sail under the Ameri-can flag from those ports to the coast of Africa— There are other measures also suggested, in order to carry into effect the purposes of freeing our commerce and protecting our navigation from any participation in this odious traffic. But I will not

Mr. President, I believe it is the judgment of the British public, as I believe, too, it is the judg ment of the American public, that the keeping up of squadrons upon the coast of Africa, with a view to the suppression of the slave trade, is a failure, or, at all events, that it is attended with an enormous amount of expense, a vast and inhuman sacrifice of health and life, not justified and not compensated by any value which these squad-rons have rendered to the object which the parties have in view in the suppression of the African slave trade. So strong do I think the conviction upon the British mind in relation to this subject to be, that I understand that it was with the utmost difficulty that the British Premier with the utmost difficulty that the British Premier, Lord Palmerston, prevailed upon the British Parliament to continue the keeping up of these squadrons a year or two longer. We now keep up, under the eighth article of the treaty of Washington, one squadron, amounting to eighty guns at least, upon the coast of Africa; and we also keep up, in reference to the same object, a large and expensive squadron upon the coast of Brazil. I suppose—though I have not referred to the proper sources for information—but I am quite sure I suppose—though I have not elected to the pro-per sources for information—but I am quite sure I am safe in saying that we expand upon the two coasts of Brazil and Africa not less than half a million of dollars, independent of that sacrifice of life which takes place in consequence of the employment of our vessels there. I will not say, as has been said in this petition, that there has been a total failure. I believe there have been occasional captures, but there has been also a great casional captures, but there may been also a great er degree jof stimulus given to the trade; and I doubt very much whether there would not be less loss of African life if there were an attempt whatever to suppress the slave trade by means of these ever to suppress the slave trade by means of these squadrous, the result of which is merely to employ and send out more ships—to induce the owners to run more chances and take more risks, in order to transport slaves to Brazil or to Cuba from the coast of Africa.

I believe there is no effectual remedy for the suppression of the slave trade, but the occupation of the coast of Africa itself, and to stop the trade at the very threshold where it having. By

tion of the coast of Africa Reell, and to stop the trade at the very threshold where it begins. By the 8th article of the treaty of Washington, to which I have before referred, we were bound to continue these squadrons only for a period of five years. The five years have long since elapsed—

they expired in '47—and yet we continue the squadron down to this time. Now, without reference to any of the objects which I have thought proper to present to the Senate, without regard to the suppression of the slave trade, without ref-erence to the advancement of the great interests of colonization, I think, as a mere measure of financial economy, it is worth considering whether we shall expose the lives of our gallant seamen upon that inhospitable coast—expose them to the danger of that inhospitable climate, at such a vast expense to our shipping, and with so little benefit from the operation.

But I own that the subject of colonization, im

portant as I think it is, in view of the great object of the suppression of the slave trade, commends itself to my mind by other and additional considerstions. I declare to you, Sir-I may perhaps extravagant in my views-but I think, of all the projects of the age, there is none which is to compared to that great project of transporting the free people of color, with their own consent, from the United States to the coast of Africa. What is to be done with them? I ask again, what is to be done with them? They are here under our very noses; and in this District in the course of the last ten years they have doubled. In a number of the States laws are being passed—rigorous laws-of exclusion of them from their Territory Some States, indeed, are introducing into their fundamental laws, into their Constitutions, provisions against the reception of any free peop of color within their borders. What is to be come of them? I ask again. In the name humanity and justice, what is to become of them? I see no other remedy than that of sending them back to the land whence their ancestors were taken; and I can conceive of no interest of any portion of the people of the United States that will not be benefited by such a transfer of the free people of color from the United States to Africa. The whites at the North will be benefited—the whites at the South will be benefited—the Slaves at the South will be benefited—the poor creatures themselves will be benefited; for, instead of remaining in a country where they never can be ele-vated to the high social and political condition of the whites—where they must forever remain a degraded, corrupt, and dissolute class—they can be carried to the country of their ancestors, and rise into an importance there which they never will attain here. Every conceivable interest will be promoted—commerce will be promoted, civili zation will be promoted, religion will be promoted by the transfer of the free people of color, with their own consent, from the United States to Africa. And what portion of the population of the country will be injured by the transportation of these porsons? None whatever.

Sir, I will not detain the Senate longer upon the country will be added to extramely glad if hon-

this subject. I would be extremely glad if orable Senators would turn their attention to the executive document to which I have referred, and give some consideration to the suggestions I have made. Ah! if we could only give up—if we could only renounce—these unhappy subjects of agita-tion which have disturbed our country so long and tion which have disturbed our country so long and so greatly—if the people of the North would only allow the people of the South to manage their own domestic affairs in their own way, unaffected and unimpeded by them—if they would only reflect that if slavery is fraught with avils, the evils are not felt by the people at the North, but they are confined to the South where the slaves are—if they would only cease to agitate each other and our cauntry, and endanger our Union itself, by contin-ning these unhappy subjects of strife and contro-versy, and all would come together upon this great common object, in which the free States are just as much interested as the slave States, uniting all our energies in sending the free people of color from the shores of America to that place where they can enjoy real freedom, and parsua their own happi-ness—what a glorious result would it be for our

Sir, I beg pardon for this occupation of the time of the Senate. I move to dispense with the reading of the petitions, and that they be referred to

They were accordingly so referred.

Weekly Report of Deaths

Weekly Report of Deaths

In the City and County of New-York, from the 11th day of
January to the 18th day of January, 1851.

Men, 77; Women, 58; Boys, 116; Girls 90—Total, 341.

DISEASES.

Apoplexy. 13| Dysentory. 7 Inflam'n Liver. 3
Arophis. 1 Epilepar. 2 Intemperance. 1
Angina. 2 Erysipelas. 5 Lucs veneres. 1
Bicading. 3 Fever. 1 | Marasmus. 13
Burnesi of Scald. 3 | Pueperal. 6 | Measies. 13
Burnesi of Scald. 3 | Pueperal. 6 | Measies. 13
Burnesit of Scald. 3 | Pueperal. 6 | Measies. 13 it. 2 Old Age. Scarlet....20 Premater Typhoid ... 2 Pleurisy Typhus ... 9 Rupture 6 Heart, Disease of 6 Small Pox.... ium Trein. Lungs.... Stomuch .

1; taknown, 1-total, 541.
Places of Nativity-United States, 215; Ireland, 82; England, 19; Scotland, 4; Germany, 21; France, 4; Italy, 1; British Possessions in North America, 1; West Indies, 1; Possessions in North America, 1; Posse 1; South America, 1; unknown, 1.
FROM-Hospital, Bellevac, 11; Small Pox, Blackwell's Island, 3; Lonnite Asylum, 40, 1; Ward's Island, 30; Randall's Island, 3; City Hospital, 6; Alms House, Blackwell's island, 4; Colored Home, 2. Colored persons, 5, A.W. WHITE, City Inspector. City Inspector's Office, Jan. 18, 1851.

INDIANA-U. S. Senator.-In the Legislative Caucus of the self styled Democracy, Hon. Jesse D. Bright was nominated for reelection as U.S.

Senator by the following vote: Whig votes in addition to those of his party.

HENRY R. SELDEN, Esq. of Rochester, has been appointed State Reporter of Decisions in the Court of Appeals, vice Geo. F. Comstock, Esq. of Syracuse. Mr. C. is a Whig; Mr. S. a Barnburn-er. The appointment is made by the Governor, Lieut. Governor and Attorney General; the two latter put in their personal and political friend, as they had a perfect right to do.

PITTSBURGH, PA .- Though the Whigs lost their Mayor at the late election as they did a year before, by the division of their vote, they have elected 23 Councilmen to 14 opposition. Mr. Guthrie the Mayor elect, is one of the self styled " Democ. racy," but a great improvement on the "Protestant Native" of last year.

ALLEGHENY CITY.-The Election Allegheny City, Pa. on the 14th inst. resulted in the choice of H. S. FLEMMING, (Whig,) as Mayor, with a majority of the Whig ticket for Councils and other

SENEOA FALLS .- The Charter Election in this place on the 14th inst. resulted in the choice of Edward Mynderse, (Whig.) President, a Whig Treasurer, two Whig Trustees, one Independent and one Whig Trustee in the Second Ward, the First Ward going Loco. QUEEN VICTORIA .- Mrs. C. M. Kirkland writes

from England, for Sartain's Magazine, concerning the Queen, "that she is well understood to be a person of very limited intellect, not wholly sane at present, and liable to complete aberration as she grows older."

JAMES G. KING, Jr. has been appointed by Gov. Hunt, a Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of this State, in place of E. P. Harlbut, resigned.

FIRST FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN PITTSBURGH.

Day before yesterday a Mr. Rose arrived here rom Wellsburg, recognised a mulatto boy, an apprentice for the last two years to Mr. J. B. Vashon, as his slave and claimed him. Rather than consign the child to bondage, Mr. V. with a fidelity to his principles which does him honor, by means of his own and the contributions of others, paid the owner \$200, and the boy is now FREE.

The Sugar-house of Z. S. Thibodeaux, St Martins, La. containing 30 hhds of sugar was recently destroyed by fire. Insured.

PARK BENJAMIN, Esq. is lecturing in Roch-

A State Convention called by Sam'l Fessenden, Ezekiel Holmos, and others, to "oppose the Fugitive Slave Law, will assemble at Winthrop, Me, on th 20th inst.—to be continued two

FROM WASHINGTON.

Whitney's Railroad-Contoy Prisoners-Gabor Naphegyl and the Spanish Minister. Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 19. Mr. WHITNEY delivered his lecture on his Pacific Railroad project at the Capitol last evening to a very respectable audience. His explanation of the project, its opening up of the vast commerce of the East, now to a great extent monopolized by England; its feasibility; the pecuniary and other advantages accruing to the United States in consequence of the settlement of the Great West, incident upon the building of the Road; the in creased value of Public Lands, and finally its absolute necessity as a measure of self defense, in view of the new channels which commerce is seeking-all these objects, urged with a considerable degree of force and ingeniously commingled with the inherent sublimity of the theme itself, made

the lecture quite a taking affair. The principle upon which he proposes to proceed, that of building the road with the proceeds of the sale of alternate sections of land, is the same which Congress has adopted in other insame which Congress has adopted in other in-stances. The only difference being in the num-ber of miles width granted. Such a route as the one proposed, through a new country, would of course require a very heavy outlay. Those who care to calculate it can arrive at the reasonable-ness of the proposed scheme for themselves, by calculating the cost of a road, say 2,000 miles long, at \$20,000 per mile, for instance, or whatever the average cost of railroads may be and than the average cost of railroads may be, and then the value of the land at, say \$1 per acre, 1,000 miles long by 60 wide. It must be remembered, in considering the above estimate of \$1 per acre, that no small proportion of the land is utterly valueless. The Government price, as every body knows, is \$1.25. The Government, Mr. Whitney proposes, shall hedge itself around with a wall of guarantees in addition to the main provisions of the contract.

The one great leading objection which appears to this project is, that should the contractor be un-able to find market for the lands as he progressed it might linger for this cause for years, as he would have no capital to use in anticipation of future avails. Should the Government undertake the work

upon the principle of appropriating alternate sections, it would have the means of proceding with it and could wait a little for the lands to increase in value. If the lands are placed beyond its reach in private hands by a contract impossible to be fulfilled, there would be a dim prospect of any road within the existence of the present genera-tion. It is possible, however, that it may be better to let Mr. Whitney try it, if there is no prospect of its being done in any other way, as Congress might come to his relief in any event as a last re-As an incidental advantage it would put more land in the hands of actual settlers than any land scheme yet devised; as a project for national advancement its consequences are too gigantic to

It will appear, when Senator BENTON's call for It will appear, when Senator Benton's call for the correspondence with reference to the Contoy Prisoners is answered, that the Spanish Govern-ment promptly released them at the request of Mr. Webster. The potency of Mr. Webster's request was a consequence of his speech in the Senate last session, rebuking the Caban propen-sities of Senator Yulee, and the marauding disposition of the abettors of the Cuban invasion The Spanish Minister has recently been ' done

ut" of \$1,000 by a spurious Hungarian Patriot lecturer named NAPHEGYI, on pretense of discovering another Cuban Expedition. Rather expen-WOUTER VON TWILLER. sive hosx.

New-York State Agricultural Society. The Society met in the Agricultural Rooms yesterday morning, to award the premiums. The following, among other awards, were made:

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

Butter.—1. Ela Merriam, Leyden, Lewis Co. \$15; 2. Joseph Cary, Albany, \$10. Special premiums to Nelson Van Ness. Chantanque, and Nosh Hitchcock, Jr. Cortland Co. for very fine samples. Vol Trans.

Roswell L. Colt, Esq. Paterson, N. J. presented a pot of butter made from the milk of Alderney cows, which was protouoced in flavor and quality superior to any batter exlibited before the Society; having the peculiar characteristics of the butter preduced from this celebrated breed of dairy animals.

hatics of the butter produces from this cerebraies breed of dairy animals.

Thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. Colt for this choice sample of butter, and Diploma.

Winter Wheat.—1. Wm. Hotchkiss, Jr. Lewiston, Ni-agara Co. 64 bushels per acre, \$20; 2. S. L. Thompson, Se-tanket, L. I. 42 bush 1 peck, \$15; 3. Justus Whi a, Pamelia, Jefferson Co. 40 bush, 2 pecks, \$5.

Indian Corn.—1. Peter Crispel, Jr. Hurley, Ulster Co., 100 bush, 1-32 per acre, \$20; 2. Robert Bells, Oscida Co. \$15.

Squire Foster, of Hillsdale, had 97 18-32 bush, on one

Squire Foster, of Hilladale, had 97 18-32 bush, on one acre, but as the regulations require two acres no negation

Squire Foster, of Billsanar, and acres no premium could be awarded.

John Binsse, of Pamella, Jefferson Co. had 575 bush, by weight and 566 by measure, on 8 acres 9-19ths of land.

Outs—1, H. B. Sartlett, Parls, Oneda Co. Barley Outs, 23 bush, 14 quarts per acre, \$15; 2 George H. Rells, Clinton, Oneida Co. 37 bush, 3 quarts, \$10; 3, H. B. Bartlett, Parls, Oneida Co. common ones, 34 bush, 21 quarts, \$5

E. M. Bradley, East Bloomfield, raised \$3 bush, 7 quarts

E. M. Bradley, East Bloomheid, raised 33 bits 7, quarts per acre.

Barley.—I. F. M. Bradley, East Bloomheid, Ontario Co. 53 bish, per acre, \$15; 2, F. R. Dix, Vernon, Onsida Co. 444 bish, superior quality, \$10; 3, Wim. Baker, Lima, Livingston Co. 47 14-46 bish, per acre, (quality not equal to Mr. Dix's) \$5.

Peas.—I. E. M. Bradley, East Bloomheid, 445 bish, per acre, \$10; 1, Rapolje, Rochester, "Early Kitt" Peas, fine specimen. Vol. Trans.

Reans.—I. Asshell R. Dutton Meredith, Delaware Co. 30 bish, 20 per acre, \$10;

specimen. Vol. Trans.
Reens.—I. Asshel R. Denton Meredith, Delaware Co. 30
bush. 20 per acre. \$10.
Potatocs.—I. Quality: H. B. Bartlett, Paris, Onelda Co.
304 bush. "Mountain Reds." \$15; I. Quantity: Nathan
Taft, Pittstown, Remsselaer Co. 325 bush. \$15.
Reta Raga —I. Valentine H. Halbeck, Northeast, Dutchess Co. 1.015 bush per acre. \$10.
Carrots.—I. E. Risby & Co. Fredonis, Chautanque Co.
3014 bush per acre. \$8: 2. N. Hayward, Brighton, Monroe
Co. 431 bush per acre. \$8.
Caulificacers.—John S. Goold, Albany; Lewis E. Smith,
Halfmoon. Vol. Trans. to each.
Tobacco.—I. M. Y. Warner, Rochester. \$5.
Timothy Seed.—I. Robert Eelis, Onelda Co. \$5; 2. Geo.
H. Eelis, Onelda Co. \$3.
Management of Farms.—I. Premium: Rawson Harmon,
Wheatland, Mogroe Go. Silver Cup, value, \$30; 2. D. D.
T. Moore, Watervliet, Albany Co. Silver Cup, value, \$30;
S. E. M. Bradley, East Bloomfield, Ontario Go. Silver Cup,
value, \$20; David Coonradt, Brasswick, Rensselaer Co.
Trans.
(Albany Argus, Saturday.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY.-On Thursday last, while some children were at play upon the hillwhile some children were at play upon the hill-side, near Fish-bauch, half a mile from Pottsville, one of the number discovered a small string fastened to a bush; his curiosity being awakened, the string was seized, and after pulling at it, he found that it became detached from some object beneath the snow. Upon examination of the string, several gold rings were found upon it, and a slight search enabled them to discover an old stating of demander. a sight search enabled them to discover an old stocking or drawer-leg, with several hundred dollars' worth of unfinished gold rings, pencils, &c. In the vicinity another string was found, fastened in the same manner, but leading off in a different direction, to the end of which there was also a large amount of Jewelry, also unfinished. From an examination of the different specimens ex-hibited to us, it would appear that some large manufacturing house had been plundered, and the spoil hidden beneath the snow, by the party com-mitting the theft, and the spot designated by the small strings, so as to enable them to regain their spoils at a future day. There can be no doubt but that the robbery was committed in Philadelphia or New York, for there is no establishment in the or New York, for there is no examination to the interior of either State, to our knowledge, where all the various parts of watches, pencils, chains, &c., are manufactured upon a large scale. It is impossible to say what was the amount found.— We learn, however, that one of the children, by the name of Reed, has in his possession two or three hundred dollars' worth, which will be advertised. The balance is scattered among six or eight children, and will be next to impossible to regain. (Pottsville (Pa.) Miners' Journal.

FROM NEW-BRUNSWICK -- An arrival at Boston brings New-Brunswick papers to the 14th inst. : John Ambrose Street had been appointed At-torney-General. He was called to the Bar in 1817. There was some difficulty as to the late judicial appointments, on the ground that the Executive Council had not been consulted with sufficient form-

The revenue of New-Brunswick for the year 1850 was £104,089, being an increase of about £10,000 over the previous year.

The St. John Courier says that 90 vessels of the

aggregate of 68,295 tans built in British Northaggregate of 68,395 tuns built in British North-Americs, and employed in the cotton or timber rade in the year 1849 and part of 1850, have cleared for other destinations in the year 1840, from ports in Great Britain, and mostly to India, Ctins, South America or Australia.

The new Provincial Posa Office Act has not yet been proclaimed in New-Brunswick.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the poet, is writing a biographical sketch of the late Dr. Parkman to form a part of a work entitled. The Benefactors of the Medical School of Harvard University," of which Holmes is one of the Professors.

The Oregon Claim.

I thank you for the publication, in your paper of Tuesday, Jan. 14, of the able, though brief statement from your intelligent Washington correspondent, of the claim presented before Congress by the heirs and legal representatives of the owners and captains of the ship Columbia and sloop Washington, in which I have a deep personal inter est. The records of those expeditions and dis-coveries will, when published by the American Senate, form a most interesting part of the history of the explorations and acquisition of the Wes-

tern portion of our Continent.
Will you allow me to add to the parrative of your correspondent, that the petitioners having set forth their title to extensive tracts of land purchased of the Aborigines, show most abundantly the recognition of those purchases of the sarly British navigators, authors, and compilers of voy British navigators, authors, and compilers of voyages, and on Commerce, as well as by both Great Britain and Spain, during the celebrated controversy respecting Nootka Sound,—that the attention of nearly every Administration has been invited to these purchases, and that it has ever been the intention and desire of the owners to form settlements on these far off lands, but they were unable to do so before the formation of a treaty withGreat Britain, from the want of the protection of a National Government, and from the uncertainty to which power they would ultimately be tainty to which power they would ultimately be

It is indeed to be regretted, that no reservation was made in the Treaty with Great Britain by Mr. Secretary Buchanan, of the claims of American citizens to any pertion of territory falling north of the boundary line, and especially of the rights of these claimants, inasmuch as their deeds (duly anthenticated and capable of perfect corroboration by the testimony of eye witnesses) were in charge of the State Department, accompanied by an esrnest request for the protection and oversight of the Government. The petitioners, of whom I amone, therefore appeal with confidence, to excompress, not only to grant some remuneration for the great expenditure and services of ancestors which have redounded to the glory and added immensely to the wealth of the Nation, but also for a confirmation of their title to such portion of those purchased tracts, as are within our bounda-It is indeed to be regretted, that no reservation those purchased tracts, as are within our

We likewise ask that the Secretary of State may open a correspondence with her Majesty's Councillors, asserting the rights we have under consideration, by virtue of the conveyances, and

acknowledgment of purchase, &c.
Very truly yours, GEORGE BARRELL. Requisition for Bank Swindlers. Correspondence of The Tribune.

MONTROSE, Pa. Tuesday, Jan. 14.

DEAR SIR: Your readers will probably recollect that the Grand Jury of Susquehanna County. at the April Sessions, returned a true bill indicting Thomas P. St. John and Ancill St. John, for fraud and conspiracy in the management of the Bank of Susquebanna County. Upon this indictment Gov. Johnston issued a requisition upon Gov.

ment Gov. Johnston issued a requisition upon Gov. Fish for the defendants.

This requisition was granted as to Thomas P. St. John, but refused in the case of Ancill.

Upon the receipt of the proper papers, Shariff Grere proceeded to New-York City to take him into custody; but information of the proceedings having been conveyed to him, he had fled to amother State, and the Sheriff was unable to arrest him.

Yours truly,

CAPUT.

Interesting from the Mexican Boundary

Commission.

Through the politeness of M. Lewis Clark Esq. we have perused a letter from John R. Bart-lett, Esq. dated El Paso, 14th Nov. and post-marked Santa Fé, 1st Dec. from which we glean

the following interesting items:
Mr. Bartlett arrived at El Paso on the 13th November in advance of the main body of the Boundary Commission, in 25 days from San An-tonio, after a detention of seven days to graze and recruit his animals and two days by a severe snow storm. Having agreed to meet Gen. Conde, the Mexican Commissioner, on the 1st November, and in consequence of the detention of the Commission by the delays of the Quartermaster, in was induced to take a small party consisting of 18 of his young engineers and assistants, as his escort, well mounted and armed, who, together with spies, hunters, teamsters, &c. and seven wagons loaded with provisions, camp equipage, &c. formed a party of 40, and proceeded in ad-

vance of the train.

The party left San Antonic on the 11th of October, and when near the San Saba, they left the enigrants' road and struck off to the north to Brady's Creek, and thence due west to the Conche when effer traveling eight days with no other brady's Greek, and thence due west to the Con-cho, when after traveling eight days with no other guide than his maps and compass, Mr. Hartlett struck the road again—his object being to find bet-ter grass and more water, but in this he was dis-

appointed.

At the Concho, Mr. Bartlett was visited by Chikito and Chipota, two of the principal chiefs of the Lipan Indians, accompanied by a small band of warriors. The interview were permitted to remain by his camp fires during the night, after being warned that, if either of them left his bed, or attempted to enter the carral, they would be shot by the guard. Great care was taken to show them that the party was well

After crossing the "Jornado," a journey of 65 miles, without water, the party reached the "Picos," following it northward about 120 miles, to Delaware or Savin Creek. Here they were evertaken by a snow storm, and fearing longer delay, in which case they would have fallen short of provisions, Mr. Thurber, with three others, was discatched to El Deep.

patched to El Paso.

Desirous of avoiding delays, which would defeat
the object of the journey, Mr. Bartlett left the next
day in his traveling carriage, accompanied by Dr.
Webb, Secretary of the Commission, and six assistent engineers, as an escort. They could take no tents, but provided with blankets and some provisions, they advanced 35 miles on the follow-ing day, and the next 38, when they reached Salt Lake, on the west side of Guadaloupe Pass. Here they were surprised to find a large train of wagons belonging to Mr. Coon, containing Gov-ernment stores, which left San Antonio in June;

after being detained 56 days for want of water which was not to be found between there and El

Paso, a distance of 100 miles.

After procuring a supply of provisions and sending them to his train, Mr. Bartlett proceeded on his journey, and in three days after ward reached El Paso, having met Mr. Thurber on the way with nules on the main train. The train would reach El Paso, in the course of a week at furthest Gen. Conde, the Mexican Commissioner, bas

not arrived—he was in Chihuahua and is expected in two weeks. [St. Louis Intelligencer, 6th. SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES .-Washington, Friday, January 17, 1851—No. 242.

P. B. Tyler et al. vs. Aug Davall.—On appead from the Circuit Court of the United States for Louisiana. On motion of Mr. Bullard, this appeal was docketed and dismissed under the forty-third rule of Court.

pea was docketed and dismassed under the lotsy-third rule of Court... No. 61.—J. A. Warner et al. appellants, vs. T. P. Martin.—This cause was argued by Mr. Fallon for the appellants, and by Mr. Wharton for the appellee. Adjourned until Monday, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

FROM SALT LAKE AND LATE FROM SANTA Fr.

-Intelligence has reached the St. Louis Republi-can, through their correspondent at Independence, of the arrival of the Salt Lake and Santa Fé mails at that point. The news from Salt Lake is not very recent or important. The Santa Fe mails came in in twenty-two days, bringing seven days later intelligence from Mora. Business is represented good throughout New-Mexico. Up to the 18th of November, Coons' train had not reached El Pago.

OUTRAGE.—A man named W. M'Wright, living in an Alley near the Point, was found en Tuesday evening about 7 o'clock, laying across his dray about 60 yards from his own door beaten in a most horrible manner; ten wounds on his head and his scull fractured. A bar of lead bent double was found near the dray covered with blood and hair—a man was seen standing with him on the dray a short time before he was discovered, in the act of holding him up. He is not expected to recover. [Pittsburgh Paper, 15.]

WOST FACE THE MUSIC!-Gen. Case bas posi-

WONT FACE THE MUSIC!—Gen. Cass has positively declined being a candidate for reelection to the U. S. Senate. He so doubt has good reasons for this step. A defeat at home would opperate disasterously on his chances for the Presidency.

[Chicago Citizen:

[Mr. Bancroft, the Historian, has estimated that at least one third of the white population of the United States are directly descended from the twenty two thousand Puritan emigrants who first settled New England.